





## ARMORY POSTOFFICE

Protests Against It Do No Good.

Californians Vainly Call at Headquarters.

Expense of Mesmer Building Exceeds the Limit.

Teller Denounces Eagan—Good Progress on River and Harbor Measure.

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Gov. Dockery in his inaugural address spoke at some length of needed legislation and touched briefly on the world's fair, to be held at St. Louis in 1904, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. He said: "We may confidently announce that this exposition in the variety and magnitude of its display, will be unsurpassed at any time and will bring to our State and metropolitan city the representatives of all the nations of the earth."

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COL. DURBIN SUCCEEDS MOUNT.

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DEMOCRATS MAKE CHOICES.

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Will Probably Get Those and the Election Today.

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It takes 43 votes to elect, but as there were several absentees of the Democratic faith, Clark's election tomorrow seems assured.

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There will in all probability be a prolonged contest over the short term, there being several Democrats in the race.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Admiral Dewey is confined to his home by an attack of the grip. It seems to be yielding to treatment, and the admiral expects to be out again in a few days.

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## STANFORD LOSES DR. HOWARD.

The Professor is Called on to Resign.

He Had Criticized the Case of Ross.

Santa Clara Pioneers and Big Trees—Nome Contempt Case—Murder.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dr. George E. Howard, head of the Department of History at Stanford University, and recognized as the ablest and most popular member of the faculty, was today forced to resign because, last November, he championed the cause of Dr. Edward A. Ross in a public address. Ross, it will be remembered, was compelled to resign by President Jordan, under order of a public address he had attacked the management of the Market-street Railroad and other large corporations in which the university had an interest. Howard's forced resignation from the chair of economics created a great sensation at Stanford, and the day following the announcement, Prof. Howard, before his class, delivered an address in which he severely denounced this attempt to muzzle free speech in the university. In the course of his address he said: "I do not worship Saint Market Street; I do not reverence Holy Standard Oil nor do I doff my hat to the Celestial Six Companies."

His address was warmly applauded, but his friends feared that when a report of it should reach Mrs. Stanford, who is in Switzerland, she would insist upon his resignation, as she insisted upon Dr. Ross's retirement. That result has now come to pass.

Saturday, Dr. Howard received a letter from President Jordan in which Jordan declared that he had been waiting for Howard to make apology for his speech in November, which remained injuriously on the faculty and founder of the university, and as he had heard no word from Howard, he now demanded a public apology or his resignation. Howard replied by saying he could not understand how his words could be perverted into a reflection upon the faculty, and he could not see how Jordan could have waited for an apology, as the president had assured him, just after his speech, that his resignation would not be requested. This letter is a clincher, and puts Jordan in a very ugly position. Howard made his resignation take effect at once.

Prof. Howard tonight said he regretted to leave the university, where he thought he had a life position, but he had done so and nothing which deserved dismissal. He said he hoped to make the history class at Stanford the finest in the country, and that ample means were at his disposal. He said he had no definite plans for the future, but would devote his time to the completion of a history on which he has been working for twelve years.

The firing out of Prof. Howard has created even more feeling among the students than the loss of Dr. Ross, because Howard is personally more popular. He came here from the University of Nebraska, in 1893, being the first professor called by President Jordan. Everyone ascribes the demand for Howard's resignation to Mrs. Stanford, and deprecates it, for, carried to its logical end, it kills free speech at Stanford. Prof. Howard has made a reputation as a singularly clear lecturer, and he is widely known by his "Local and Constitutional History of the United States."

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 14.—Prof. George E. Howard has resigned as head of the history department of Stanford University, his resignation to take effect immediately. The following communication led to his action:

"Prof. George E. Howard, Dear Sir: After the dismissal of Prof. Ross by the authorities of this university, you took occasion to make certain remarks before your class, criticizing the motives of the management of the university. These remarks, as reported in the newspapers and credited in university circles, were in the nature of an accusation, unjust, and in the method of their presentation, disrespectful to the university management."

"I have waited a reasonable time in the hope that reflection would enable you to see some of the errors and apologize. Failing to hear from you, I now deem it my duty to request you to make satisfactory apology for this breach of courtesy, and to give such assurance of your attitude toward the management of the university as will guarantee a proper harmonious relation in the future. Failing in this, it is my request that you at once tender your resignation, to take effect at the end of the current year, or sooner, should your feelings in the matter prevent harmonious cooperation until that time. Very truly yours, (Signed) 'DAVID STARR JORDAN, President.'"

This was followed by the following correspondence:

STANFORD UNIVERSITY (Cal.), Jan. 12, 1902.

"President David S. Jordan, Stanford University—Dear Sir: In self-defense I am forced to reply to several charges and statements contained in your letter asking my resignation. On the day following the publication of Dr. Ross's dismissal by the authorities of the university, I spoke to my class in French revolution on the subject of 'Commercial Absolutism, and the Place of the Teacher in the Discussion of Social Questions.' The address was earnest, a protest against interference with academic freedom as I was capable of making. There was absolutely no discourteous reference to the president nor to the founder; although in the discussion of the general theme there was involved a strong disapproval of their action."

"I do not believe that any fair-minded person who heard me will say that my remarks were discourteous in the method of presentation or unjust in their contents. In the address I referred to the motives and influence which have caused the restriction of free speech in various institutions of the country. But so far as the motives

and influences governing the recent action were mentioned, directly or by implication, they were those assigned in the published statement of Dr. Ross and sustained by the substance of your conversation with me on the evening of the day on which that statement appeared."

"I am obliged to refer to another passage in your letter. You would scarcely fail to recall the fact that since my address before the class in French revolution you have asked me to resign. I could not have been hoping for an apology; I have no apology to offer. My conscience is clear in this matter. What I have said I have said, as I believe, in the cause of individual justice and academic liberty. Therefore, in response to your demand, I tender you my resignation to take effect at your pleasure. An immediate answer will oblige."

(Signed) "GEORGE E. HOWARD."

The response was as follows:

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To this Prof. Howard replied:

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"I should have been willing to remain to the close of the year for the sake of my students, could I have felt sure that by harmonious cooperation I could have secured a faithful and prompt performance of academic duty according to the spirit of the original implied contract under which I have been employed. I have not changed my attitude toward the university, nor toward my professional duties. I am only protesting against the manner of proceeding. The vital point of the whole present incident is a question of free speech. Therefore I am not willing to pledge myself in advance to abide by any certain interpretation of the ambiguous phrase, 'Should your feelings in the matter prevent harmonious cooperation until that time.' Hence, I wish my resignation to take effect at once."

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The port bow of the schooner was stove in, but what damage, if any, was inflicted on the steamer is not known. Evidently the Pomona, after the collision, continued on her way to Eureka, and has as yet been received from her.

The Fearless is now anchored outside, near the scene of the collision, awaiting assistance.

The Fearless has been playing in bad luck lately. About a week ago she was damaged by a succession of southeast storms, and had to come in for repairs.

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## WOMAN'S KIDNEYS.

Women as Well as Men Suffer and are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Times May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers.

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Englehardt, of Madison street, St. Louis, who is a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female troubles, also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I did not long to live. I consulted a doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer anyone who desires to know more regarding my case, or who is suffering from any of the troubles which Swamp-Root cures, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGLEHART.

It used to be considered that only urinary bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere. NOT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER REMEDY, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Los Angeles Daily Times when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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### Equality of Customs on Imports from Hawaii Attacked by Attorney Smith.

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...the action of Congress in

dition.

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**Dr. Cicero Stevens**

I congratulated myself fervently on the fact that they had gagged me as well as bound me the previous night; otherwise I fear I should have endeavored to conquer my two wicked villains, share in the proceeds of their crimes—and in their punishment, too, which was in each case a humpen rope and a six-foot gall.

(Copyright, 1901, Daily Story Pub. Co.)

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**THE WORLD ONE  
HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**  
[January 16, 1901.]

Commodore Baudin of France made important discoveries along the western and northern shores of Western Australia.

The art of lithography having been discovered by Alois Senefelder, a native of Prague, Bohemia, was being rapidly perfected.

A majority of the squadrons under Admiral Mitchell in Bantry Bay, South Ireland, resulted in seventeen of the mutineers being condemned to death. Only eleven were however executed, the others receiving 300 lashes each.

The banditti in Italy, who carried on both open and secret warfare with respectability and kept up certain rounds of honor, continued to flourish, but by means of severe measures adopted by the papal government their haunts were soon broken up.

The rebels ravaged Little Wallachia in Roumania and their ravages were succeeded by those of the Cossack troops, who now swarmed over the country. Exaction followed exaction until the peasantry revolted against the rights in favor of the oppressed inhabitants of the principalities.

A constitutional form of government was adopted by the Republic of Haiti, now temporarily called Saint Domingue, its name given it when six years before the French colony called the whole island in the treaty of Basle. Toussaint, at the head of the blacks, had come to the assistance of the French Government and been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the colony. When Bonaparte learned of Toussaint's elevation to the Presidency, he determined to reduce the island to dependence and consign the blacks to slavery. General Leclerc sailed forth with 25,000 troops to accomplish this purpose, but failed altogether. Leclerc therefore returned to France, where he died two years later. In 1804, Dessalines, a man of considerable power, succeeded Toussaint and continued the war against the French. Three years later Hayti proclaimed itself an independent empire, and Dessalines soon broke the Constitution, declared himself Emperor and was crowned with great pomp of ceremony. He became cruel and his interest led him to an insurrection and his suicide. Additional births of the year of persons who later won fame were as follows:

Joaquin Eusebio Guzman, Central American statesman.  
Karl Rudolph Hagenbach, German historian.  
Daniel Haimes, American lawyer and statesman.  
Willie Hall, American lawyer and statesman.  
Daniel Hand, American philanthropist.  
Joseph Wesley Harper, American publisher.  
William Henry Howard, American lawyer and author.  
Roland Olsson Hazard, American author.  
Fainess M. Hellritz, Polish scholar and author.  
Henry A. Henry, English-Jewish writer in America.  
William Kincaid, Irish educator in Canada.  
Jan. von der Hoeven, Dutch naturalist.  
Samuel Holland, Canadian soldier and surveyor general.  
Samuel Gridley Howe, American philanthropist.  
Henry Inman, American painter.  
David Jackson, American physician and Congressman.  
(Copyright, 1901, by R. K. Hughes, Louisville.)

**PREACHING TO PREACHERS.**

Dr. Hugh K. Walker of Immanuel Presbyterian Church Creates a Sensation Among His Methodist Brethren.

The Association of Methodist Ministers met yesterday in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and by invitation addressed addresses were given by Dr. Hugh K. Walker, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church.

"When anybody says that ministers are bound by fear of the wealthy members of the church," said Dr. Walker, "I say that they slander the ministry." Declared Dr. Walker, "I preach to one of the wealthiest congregations in Los Angeles, yet I would defy any one of these who sought to check my utterances so long as I believed I uttered the true message of God. There is no difference between the rich and the poor. My preaching has preached socialism to a greater or less extent, but it is socialism for the individual, and not for legislation. A great many people are disturbed about the teaching of Christian socialism, but there is no such thing, except it comes from within, and I see no reason for establishing organizations for the purpose of what churches teach all the time."

"I look for a great religious awakening in the early part of this century. The churches want it, they can't get it without divine help, and people, whether rich or poor, long for Christ in their lives. All over the world there is a great outcry for true religion. We have temporal things in abundance, but we are not satisfied."

"We are going educationally mad. Too much stress is put upon education and not enough upon character. I do not object to the best of education. Yale and Harvard, but it depends largely upon the individual whether he comes back any better for the thousand dollars spent upon his education. If he is to succeed there must be a man behind the scholar."

"People are going more mad. We have begun to gauge the worth of a man by the amount of money he can command. These things are not right, and I believe the present era is the revival of religion. We must learn that all our organizations are nothing in themselves—they must have the spirit of God in them. Let us pray God to save us from conventionalism and give us the salvation of souls."

The address of the eloquent speaker and the fervency of its delivery created a pleasing sensation among his brother clergymen after Dr. Walker had withdrawn, and Rev. Elton moved that the Programme Committee of the National Epworth League Convention, meets in New York City next summer, be requested to ask the Presbyterian churches of the United States to appoint Dr. Walker to carry the fraternal greetings to the convention.

There was a general feeling in favor of asking this honor for Dr. Walker, but for fear their action might be misunderstood the motioned was withdrawn. It is thought the honor may naturally fall to Dr. Walker, owing to his being the first Christian on the coast whose name is expressed that such may be the case.

BRIGHT  
Women  
wanted  
at Pasadena  
and other towns.  
Steady employment guaranteed.  
See Big ad., page 15.



## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
HARRY CHANDLER, Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.  
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.

## The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday, and Weekly Magazine.  
Vol. 22, No. 42. Founded Dec. 4, 1881.  
Twentieth Year.

**NEWS SERVICE.**—Full reports of the new Associated Press, covering the globe; from 18,500 to 20,000 words transmitted daily over more than 20,000 miles of leased wire.  
**TERMS.**—Daily and Sunday, including Magazine Section, 75 cents a month, or \$6.00 a year; daily without Sunday, \$1.00 a year; Sunday only, \$0.50; Weekly, \$1.50.  
**CIRCULATION.**—Daily average for 1906, 15,931; for 1907, 19,389; for 1908, 20,131; for 1909, 20,731; for 1910, 20,738.  
**TELEPHONES.**—Counting Room and Subscription Department, First Floor, Press 1; City Editor and local news room, Press 2.  
**AGENTS.**—Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, No. 2142 Tribune Building, New York; 21 Washington street, Chicago. Washington Bureau, 46 Post Building.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Returned at Los Angeles Postoffice for transmittals as mail matter of the second class.

## PRICES AND POSTAGE OF THE MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The postage on the three Magazine sheets, mailed together, is 4 cents. The following table shows the prices of the Midwinter Number when sold over The Times counter:

	Without postage.
Single copies	10¢
2 copies	20¢
3 copies	30¢
4 copies	40¢
5 copies	50¢
6 copies	60¢
7 copies	70¢
8 copies	80¢
9 copies	90¢
10 copies	1.00

The weight of the three Magazine parts is 18 ounces. The weight of the complete paper, including news sheets, is 22 ounces. Postage on this issue will be 6 cents when all the parts are mailed together. If the news sheets are not included the postage will be 4 cents.

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION SCANDAL.

It is expected that the commission which represented the State of California—or, rather, misrepresented it—at the Paris Exposition, will be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature, now in session, although there are signs of an attempt in certain quarters to avoid such a public washing of dirty linen. A majority of the Legislature will, however, probably insist on a hearing, and the scandalous affair has by this time become too public to be covered up.

Such an investigation should certainly be had, and it should be thorough. That nine-tenths of the large appropriation of \$130,000 should have been apparently frittered away is bad enough, but that the good name of California should have been brought into disrepute by her official representatives at the French capital is worse, and calls for a searching investigation. It is charged that the commission, or its agents, bought prizes at wholesale and placed them on the market, and that the retail price allowed a profit of several hundred percent to the middle-men. Further than this, according to the San Francisco Bulletin:

"Investigation, if thorough, will discover whether the statements are true that the California exhibit was a disgraceful failure; whether one colored man was the sole attendant at the California section; whether the headquarters of the commission, a mile away from the exposition grounds, were not deserted except by the family of Varney Gaskill, who lived there; whether Gaskill spent part of his time, while under salary, making a tour of Italy; whether Foot left Paris and journeyed through Spain on pleasure bent; in short, whether the commission and its employees squandered the State's appropriation in hilarity and extravagance and made California the laughing-stock of Paris."

Not only were exorbitant prices charged for medals awarded to exhibitors, but the grave charge is made that prizes were actually offered (for money) to Californians who had no exhibits at Paris. The Bulletin prints the following astounding statement:

General N. F. Chipman, Supreme Court Commissioner, whose home is at Red Bluff (whence Paris Commissioner Runyon hails) received an invitation from the Paris Commission to send on the fair (his were quoted) and get a medal or a prize for fruit or anything else, although he had no exhibit at Paris. General Chipman declined the invitation. Similar requests were received by D. S. Cook, George H. Kraft, Morris Duncan and others, all citizens of Red Bluff. None of them had an exhibit at Paris.

The people of California have a right to, and do demand of the Legislature that a full and fearless investigation of these serious charges be made. If we cannot recover the money that has been frittered away, or remove the bad impression that has been created in the minds of many foreigners regarding Californians and their ways, we may at least have the satisfaction of placing the blame where it belongs, and of making an example of somebody, just "to encourage the rest," as the French say.

Mr. Foot is reported as saying: "If they expected a man who would stand all day in front of a showcase with a pointer saying, 'These beans were grown here and this corn there,' they sent the wrong commissioner when they sent me. But if they wanted a commissioner who would go to Paris, live like a gentleman, entertain freely and let people know that California had something to show the world, why, that's just what I did."

This is in keeping with the remark credited to another commissioner that "the French want to be amused, not instructed," and it shows what a grave mistake was made in the selection of representatives who were to expend in Paris the very liberal appropriation made by the Legislature from the taxpayers' money—an appropriation which, judiciously and economically spent, should have accomplished great things for California. For instance, the total expenditure of Southern California for the magnificent displays

made by this section at the expositions of Chicago, San Francisco, Atlanta and Omaha amounted—for all four places—to only \$114,000, or \$3000 less than that of the meager and unsatisfactory display of the State at Paris. We'll know what great results have followed the advertising received by Southern California at the places named.

These gentlemen have had their fun in Paris, at the expense of the taxpayers. Now, the taxpayers will proceed to have a little fun with them.

## CONCERNING STREET RAILROAD FRANCHISES.

The Times has referred to the effort that is being made by the Los Angeles Railway Company to prevent the granting of franchises to a rival line. The late Council avoided granting franchises earnestly asked for by property owners, and against which there was no opposition, except on part of the railway company, the excuses being various, but chiefly that "to protect the city." The new Board of Works, when the request was first placed before them, asked for more time for consideration, as they were new at the business. This appears reasonable, on the surface, although, as intelligent citizens, they should by this time be well informed regarding a matter that has been so much ventilated in the press.

After the Los Angeles company had put in its duplicate applications, to offset those of its rival, Mr. Dunn, the legal representative of the company, hurried to Sacramento to oversee the introduction of bills for the protection of the public, in whose welfare his corporation is so deeply concerned. Promptly, on the following day, there was presented simultaneously, in the Senate by Simpson and in the Assembly by Broughton, a bill to regulate the granting of all kinds of franchises which the governing bodies of counties or municipalities have power to grant. This bill, which is entitled "An act providing for the sale of street railroads and other franchises in municipalities," etc., should rather have been termed "An act to prevent competition with existing franchises."

Section 1 of the act, which reads "except steam railroads, telegraph or telephone lines doing an interstate business," would bar out any new corporation, such as the Salt Lake road, unless it should comply with conditions as to percentage of gross receipts, and so forth.

Section 4 of the act is cunningly devised to favor big street-railroad corporations at against smaller competitors. It reads:

"In case the franchise granted shall be an extension of an existing system of street railroad, then the gross receipts shall be estimated to be one-half of the proportion of the total gross receipts of said system which the mileage of said extension bears to the total mileage of the whole system, and said estimate shall be conclusive as to the amount of the gross receipts of said extension."

This provision would work thus: If a competing road—say the Traction Company—with, let us say, ten miles of road, should desire to build a one-mile extension, it would have to pay one-half of one-tenth, or 5 per cent, while a big road—say the Los Angeles Railway Company, with forty miles or more—would only pay one-half of one-fortieth, or 1/4 per cent.

Section 5, in regard to bidding, enables an existing road desiring to keep out competition to make it impossible for a new road, or an existing road desiring extensions, to come in.

The scheme of paying the city for a franchise by cash and a percentage, while plausible on the face, is very much of a farce, if not a fraud. There is seldom more than one party that is prepared to accept any particular railway franchise in good faith at any particular time, so it is much like putting up to auction an elephant that has been attached in a managerie. As to the percentage, a rival corporation can block the improvement by bidding 100 per cent. of the receipts, and thus tie up the franchise for two years or so. This has been done by the Los Angeles Railway Company recently, not once, but twice.

Again, there is a provision of the Civil Code (section 552), not affected by these measures, which permits a corporation, with consent of the Council, to retain its completed portion of a franchise and forfeit the rest. Thus, a company can get a franchise for a road over a dozen blocks, and only construct it upon one of them. This makes bona fide competition practically impossible.

The act under which all recent applications for franchises have been made was passed in 1897, taking effect on May 13 of that year. Between May 3 and May 11 five franchises were granted by the City Council, under the law as it stood prior to the taking

effect of the present franchise act. These franchises are now owned and controlled by the Los Angeles Railway Company, and cover nearly eight miles of streets.

The Los Angeles Railway Company is evidently determined, so far as lies in its power, to keep out further street-railway competition in Los Angeles, and it has hitherto found a compliant ally in a majority of the City Council, who have persistently ignored the frequently and strongly-expressed wishes of a large number of substantial citizens. The Los Angeles Railway Company apparently aspires to play the same part in this city that the Southern Pacific Company does in the State. A glance at a few of its recent actions substantiates this statement.

At Pasadena the Terminal Railway Company applied for a franchise. It was advertised, and a bid of 100 per cent. put in by the Los Angeles company. Of course, this was not in good faith, and, so believing, the Pasadena City Council properly refused to grant it. In San Pedro the Traction Company applied for a franchise, which was advertised with the same result. Again the bid was refused.

In Los Angeles the Traction Company has made a number of applications, all of which have been refused. In November, 1898, the company applied for a franchise on Eleventh street, much desired by residents to open up new territory. It was defeated, the same old arguments being advanced by the opposition, to the effect that the Legislature would soon meet—in January, 1899—and frame an amended law. The Traction interest introduced a bill at Sacramento, which was "hung up."

In June, 1899, application was again made for a franchise on Eleventh street, and for one on Los Angeles and Washington streets, south to Vernon. They were refused. In July of that year the Terminal Railway Company made application for an electric line on Rose and Third streets, which met with the same opposition and the same result. Finding it impossible to get from the Council a street-railway franchise, the Terminal Company applied for an extension of its steam-railroad tracks into the city of Los Angeles, with the authority to use electricity thereon. At the same time the Traction Company applied for a steam-railroad franchise on Vermont avenue, to give an entrance to the San Pedro line. The same opposition was developed, but in this case the two companies won, after a hard fight, although the franchisees are now hung up in the Superior Court, on injunction suits brought by property owners, who, strange as it may appear, represented by the same attorneys who appeared for the railroad opposition at the hearing of these applications before the Council.

The recent applications of the Traction Company for three franchises for much-needed extensions have already been fully commented upon. In the hearing of these applications before the Board of Public Works not a single voice was raised against these applications, except that of Mr. Dunn, the attorney of the company and self-appointed defender of the people's rights. During this period of opposition to the Terminal and Traction lines there have been granted by the City Council:

First—A special privilege on Olivera street, for a railroad which is occupied and used by the Pasadena (S. P.) system.

Second—A franchise across Third street, to the Southern Pacific Company.

Third—A franchise on Alhambra avenue, to the Southern Pacific Company.

Fourth—A franchise on Alameda street, to a private individual, Mr. Shattuck, the same franchise being used by the Southern Pacific Company.

Fifth—A franchise on Fifth street, to the Los Angeles Railway Company.

Sixth—A spur track on San Pedro street, to W. H. Maurice, used by the Southern Pacific Company.

Seventh—A franchise for a street railway on Fifth street, from Central avenue, at the Arcade depot, to the Southern Pacific Company.

This long list of vexatious and unnecessary delays interposed by the Los Angeles Railway Company, with the assistance of the City Council, in the way of needed public improvement, reminds one strongly of the experience we had with Secretary Alger in the harbor fight. The people of Los Angeles have gained one big victory over the Southern Pacific Company and they are certainly not going to permit themselves to be scared or bulldozed by a local street-railroad corporation, even if the chief of it is a Southern Pacific man. A man who has whipped an octopus in the bribe deep is not likely to display alarm at the gyrations of a toad in a puddle.

Meantime, our legislators, both municipal and State, should understand that the people of Los Angeles fully realize the situation in regard to this local railroad business, and are not disposed to put up with any more nonsense. Statemen who are wise, and who expect future favors from the people, should govern themselves accordingly.

When the New York importers of citrus fruit saw the result of that comparative test of California and Italian lemons referred to in these columns a few days ago, they were much excited and annoyed. First, they said we do not need a protective duty if our fruit is so superior, and then they declared the test was unfair, and that they would have a new one. Now the New York Journal of Commerce, the importers say they cannot get another test made because of a lack of funds to pay for a thorough chemical analysis. The first analysis, according to the Journal of Commerce, cost \$30. Comment is superfluous.

## WANTED: A COMMITTEE ON BILL-BURNING.

The San Antonio Express says that the legislators of Texas "appear to be very generally of the opinion that too much legislation is about as bad as none at all," and many of them have set their heads against any more enactments at this session than may be absolutely necessary. "Nevertheless," adds the San Antonio paper, "other members are provided with bills and resolutions enough to keep the Legislature busy for a long time if the half of them should receive consideration."

The legislators who hold the opinion that "too much legislation is about as bad as none at all" are on the right track, and it is to be hoped for the welfare of the State of Texas, that their ideas may prevail over those of the other members who have bills and resolutions "to burn." If the latter would only burn nine-tenths of their bills and resolutions, perhaps the other tenth might be worth considering; that is to say, if the Texas Legislature is like other bodies of its kind, which is altogether probable.

It is to be regretted that there is not in the California Legislature a pre-dominating element holding the opinion that "too much legislation is about as bad as none at all." Already there is a tendency in our Legislature to pile up legislation—or, rather, to pile up bills, not one in fifty of which will stand any chance of becoming a law. The Times has often commented upon this evil of over-legislation. It is a evil which seems to be almost hopeless of amendment. But so long as this evil exists, so long are protests and remonstrances in order.

So great is the mass of bills introduced at each session of the Legislature that the proper and thorough consideration of each measure is a physical and mental impossibility. Hence we have a great deal of crude and ill-digested legislation—a fact commented upon by Gov. Gage in his message. If the evil continues, it may become necessary in time to place a limit upon the number of bills which any one Senator or Assemblyman shall be permitted to introduce. In some such manner, perhaps, the flood of inchoate legislation might be checked, with the result that such measures as were introduced could be given due and proper consideration.

A special committee on burning bills would be the thing.

The owners and advocates of the Armory site for the temporary postoffice insist that the location is settled, and that "kicking" over it should stop. If that is so, and if the postoffice must be located for the next couple of years more than three-quarters of a mile from the business center, then the Washington authorities might at least give us a branch office about half way between Station B and the headquarters, say in the neighborhood of Broadway and First, or Spring and Second streets. Then we could do business there and keep the Armory location for ornamental purposes. But a better thing to do would be, as suggested in The Times of Sunday, to locate the post-office in the Tajo building, corner of Broadway and First (which has been secured), and the other Federal offices in the Armory building, which has also been secured by the government.

A Montreal paper, La Patrie, the recognized organ of the ultra-Catholic French Canadians, publishes a threatening article against English rule in Canada, and predicts, as a result of serious troubles between the French Canadians and the English, that "the French-Canadians have only to make a sign to Uncle Sam, and in fifteen days an American army would occupy Quebec, Montreal and Toronto." It is just possible that our choleric clergymen are over-estimating. Your Uncle Samuel has sufficient troubles of his own just now.

The crazy fool who cried "fire" in a hall at Chicago, whereby six persons were crushed to death and scores injured, deserves a place among the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" idiots and the "thought-the-car-had-passed" blockheads. He should be introduced to the plain, direct, quick-acting guillotine of French civilization.

Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet at Santiago, is steadily growing worse. Admiral Cervera is a Spanish gentleman, and was a gallant commander and a worthy foe, proving himself most chivalrous in rescuing Lieut. Hobson and his men.

Grover Allen of Anderson, Ind., eight years old and weighing 261 pounds, has just died. He has been gaining in weight at the rate of ten pounds a month. What Grover would have grown into had he attained his manhood is startling to contemplate.

The Linton, Or., horse-meat cannery will close up its business. It can't can on a can of canned horse meat and pass it off for canned corn meat up in Oregon. Can you suggest anything more uncanny?

A Massachusetts murderer had to have the death sentence translated before he could understand it; but it is not stated that it gave him any more pleasure than it did in the original.

Mark Twain didn't vote in the late election. He says he has his ballot yet; which leads one to imagine that the original Mark is probably going to make a bad of ballot collecting.

There is a movement on to corner the cranberry crop, but as it is a long way to next Thanksgiving we regard the threatened move with considerable complacency.

A Chicago doctor has found the grip bacillus. This is good. Now, if he will only find something to stay the beast he will have made a really important discovery.

Considering the numerous bank wrecks, it is no wonder that many people are returning to the primitive old sock safety-deposit system.

And still another revolution is impending in South America! Really, this sort of thing is becoming spasmodically regular, as it were.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

**THE ORPHEUM.** A lot of excellent holdover numbers and a few new ones are in this week's bill. It was presented last night before a crowded house.

Breezy as a fragrant saphyr from the land of the Mikado come the Hawthorne sisters in their song-and-dance act. Their faces are expressive and they do some effective winking. Their voices are exceptionally clear, and with the airy oriental scenic effects the piece is one of the best on the bill.

Severus Schaffer is a holdover, but two-thirds of his work is different from and better than that presented last week, and the other third is well worth seeing a second time. His performance last night, through all the difficult feats, was nearly flawless. One act, however, in which a heavy steel ball was allowed to drop from a height upon the back of the performer, is of doubtful value because of the danger it suggests.

Brillie Ewings and Miss Blanche Dayne appear in a different skit from their last week. The scene this time is laid away up in New Hampshire. The young woman, pursued by a prominent Columbian, is rescued by a prominent Columbian. The American warship Philadelphia anchored here this morning and fired a salute, the shore batteries answering.

Advices from Cartagena say that Gen. Marceliano Velazco, who only recently was Governor of the province of Bolivar, has been called to Bogota to take charge of the Ministry of War, in succession to Gen. Gaitanero.

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## EUROPEAN NAVIES.

Russia Made Greatest Progress During the Past Year With English Back in Fourth Place.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A. J. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—England, although the first naval power in the world, has not much to boast about in the matter of naval progress in 1906. Says the London correspondent of the Tribune: "During the twelve months, three first-class armored cruisers, one third-class cruiser, four sloops and eight destroyers completed the list, and no real progress has been made with this year's programme except in the construction of the new Standard-class cruisers, as the contracts for six new armored cruisers have only just been given out, and the first keel plates of the new Standard-class cruisers have not yet been laid. It is some consolation to Englishmen to know that France's naval progress during the past year has been retarded owing to the delay in delivering materials. Russia made great strides last year and in naval progress compared with the other powers she heads the list. Germany coming next and Japan third, while England only secured fourth place. Russia completed last year two first-class battle-ships, one second-class cruiser, one third-class cruiser and three destroyers. The rapidity of Russian shipbuilding was one of the features of the year."

**RATHBONE NOT TRUSTED.** Motion Made to Remove Former Director of Posts in Cuba as Administrator of Estates.

BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A. J. HAMILTON (O.), Jan. 14.—Mrs. Kate C. Miner, sister-in-law of Maj. Rathbone, late Director of Posts in Cuba, today filed a motion in the probate court to remove him as administrator of the late Congressman Lewis D. Campbell, her father, and Maj. Rathbone's father-in-law. The estate originally valued at \$400,000, but is greatly diminished. She alleges that Rathbone is no longer a resident of the United States, that his bond is insufficient, that he neglects to protect the estate, and that he has filed no account for almost three years. Additional motions were filed to remove him as administrator of the estate of Jans D. Campbell, wife of L. D. Campbell, and to require him to give bond.

**THE MIDWINTER NUMBER.** Vast and "Characteristic."

(Stockton Mail.) The Midwinter Number of the Los Angeles Times was a compilation of a vast amount of matter descriptive of Southern California, Arizona and northwestern Mexico, presented with characteristic editorial ability.

Not "Meaningless." (Bishop Register.) The Midwinter Edition of the Los Angeles Times is one of the handsomest among the many fine holiday issues of leading papers. It is superior to most in this, that its space is not filled with meaningless platitudes, or crowded with illustrations, information being given the first consideration. The Times is one of the country's big papers.

The Elusive Carnival. (Phoenix Gazette.) The failure of the Phoenix carnival is attributed to the presence of but one man from Los Angeles. This is a flimsy excuse. The act is, Phoenix cannot stand a carnival every year. No more than Los Angeles, which is said to be a much larger city, could continue its fiestas year after year. Carnivals are strange things, possessing an attraction and magnetism only when they come spasmodically—at times when the people want something and do not exactly know what. But to make an institution of a carnival is bound to result disastrously to the finances of the concern. Other cities have tried it and failed, and it is not a surprise to most people that Phoenix suffered the same fate.

## COAST COMPETITION NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED.

**STEAMER GUATEMALA INAU- RATES THE NEW SERVICE.**

Pacific Mail Will Try to Equal the Lathmus Route in Matter of Facilities to European Ports—Notes From Central America.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Herald's Panama special says that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Guatemala, Capt. Harris, left for San Francisco Sunday, and will touch at Central America and Mexican ports, inaugurating the company's new service from Valparaiso to California, jointly with the Panama Railroad and the South American Steamship companies, in competition with the Kosmos line from Hamburg and the Pacific Mail from Panama.

The Pacific Mail has no intention of withdrawing from the field, which it has monopolized for about fifty years, and will continue running on the coast, offering to take freight and coffee, especially from Central America, giving equal facilities to European ports by San Francisco and the Southern Pacific Railroad in time equal to that of the Lathmus route.

The greatest competition over known on the coast is now fully established. It will be advantageous to Central American and Mexican coast trade, especially.

The Royal Mail steamer Atrato, which left Colon Saturday, carried 1000-000 in gold. This is said to have been shipped in Cartagena for England by a prominent Colombian banker.

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## WE CALIFORNIA

James J. Cummings of San Francisco discovered a process of extracting oil from the waste of the San Francisco city hall, which will be used in the machine that will keep the city hall from scratching up lawns.

President Benjamin Ide returned from the East on Christmas holidays at the reception at the city hall. Mrs. Florence Harter gave a reception at the city hall. Mrs. Harter gave a reception at the city hall.

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**Enemies Join the Issue in the Halls of Congress—The Stake is Worth Millions of Dollars.**

The merchants, and the Standard people, too, probably, went to work to see how they could get even with Mr. Durburn, the would-be salt king of Southern California.

They did not have far to go. They claim to have discovered that the New Liverpool salt was taken from government land, not only unauthorized, but in direct violation of a Federal statute which expressly reserves all salt lands from entry or preemption in any way.

The only way to get possession of salt land is by a special act of Congress.

the precaution, however. There was complaint made to the Land Office at Washington, and also to Special Agent E. C. Ryan in this city. The land department took the matter up and ordered Mr. Ryan to make an investigation.

The result was that the New Liverpool Salt Company was ordered to "get off the earth," at least so far as the "salt licks" of the Colorado Desert are concerned.

proceedings be had to collect back the value of the salt taken during the time of the trespassing. Hon. Binger Hermann has approved the report of the District Attorney, and the Attorney-General has taken the matter in hand. Meantime, Mr. Durbrow, through Senator William Stewart of Nevada

land, giving it six months' prior right over all others. The bill has passed the Senate, but with the six months' prior right clause left out. This does not suit the salt company. Now the matter goes to the House in some shape, and there the fight will be red hot.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce

**STEWART'S INTEREST.**  
There are many "salt licks" in Nevada, and trespassers like the New Liverpool Company have taken salt from these. Hence Senator Stewart's interest in the matter.  
It is said that if the New Liverpool

It is a surprise that George W. Durbrow should have become involved in such an entanglement—on salt, too. George is an "old salt" himself. He was purser on the steamers on this Coast nearly forty years ago. He had

**McLACHLAN SALTED.**  
It is reported that James McLachlan, Congressman-elect from this district, has taken more or less interest in this business. He is said to be heart and soul on the side of the little monopoly.

### RAILROAD NOTES.

The Santa Fe has advices of one car of marines and one of recruits for the regular army, coming West to San Francisco.

F. E. Bell, city passenger agent of the Burlington at Chicago, who has been here for some days, left last night for San Francisco.

F. W. Thompson, general Coast agent passenger department of the Rio Grande Western, is expected here tomorrow from San Francisco.

You can help  
Some good woman  
or deserving boy or girl  
by directing their attention  
to The Times' proposition as to prizes  
for people who get subscribers  
for it. It is respectable

You couldn't live in this country  
and be a user of of wines without  
very soon finding out that the

**Premier  
Wines"**  
Are the best produced in Califor-



delivered to any part of the city or Pasadena. A good wine lover wouldn't think of ever being without some of the "Premier

**CHARLES STERN & SONS,**  
Winery and Distillery, Macy Street  
TEL. MAIN 1961.  
**Retail Store, 341 S. Spring St.**  
New York Store, 14 and 16 Waver St.

1900

V Damiana Bitters, the great Mexican remedy; gives health and strength to sex organs. Naber, Alfa & Brune, agents, 329 N. 3d St., S. F.—(Send for Circular.)

**RUSSLES** **W. W. SWEENEY,** 212 West Fourth Street.  
(Removed from Spring)

**ROSES** **FOR THE PEOPLE** Largest growers of blooming field-roses in the world. Most complete and expensive photo-illustrated catalogue ever published, free to home-owners. Free roses worth growing. **CALIFORNIA ROSE CO.**

Ship Everywhere **LUDWIG & MATTHEWS,** MOET Market

**Doyle Ralphs** 601 South Spring Street.  
TEL. MAIN 816.  
Our Motto: "Full Weight, Highest Quality, Lowest Price."

1-gallon can Gold Star Syrup.....	50c	1-gallon can Mayflower Dripps.....	50c
1-gallon can Van Gaster Syrup.....	50c	1-gallon can Dripps (Real).....	50c
1-gallon can Post Maple Syrup.....	50c	1-gallon can Northern (Real).....	50c



# THE PUBLIC SERVICE—IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS

## SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Bids to supply 5000 feet of needed fire hose were opened in the City Council yesterday and referred to the Fire Commission.

The deputies in the health office have been refused transportation by the Los Angeles Railway Company, whereat there is wrath.

The approval of the Mayor's appointments on the Board of Health was again deferred on a technicality yesterday.

T. Bilderrain has been taken to trial on a charge of offering a bribe to a public officer.

Joe Silva, alias Cornish, an incorrigible Mexican youth from the Preston School of Industry, was before Judge Smith yesterday to be sent to the penitentiary.

The contempt proceedings begun against Al Levy by the grand jury have been dismissed.

Two damage suits went to trial in the Superior Court yesterday.

Three Chinamen were heavily fined for running a lottery game.

Manuel Lavea must stand trial in the Superior Court for stabbing a man in the face.

Justice Morgan is trying a man named Logie and one named Young for battery. The charge grows out of a neighborhood row.

### [AT THE CITY HALL]

## HOSTS OF HOSE AGENTS GATHERING.

## TWELVE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL YESTERDAY.

Love of Glory Does Not Deter the Legislators from Referring Hose Bids and Hose Agents to the Fire Commission.

The fire-hose fight was again started in the municipal arena yesterday by the opening of proposals to supply the city with a medium of that article.

There was no lack of bidders, as twelve firms entered the competition.

The printed proposals called for bids to supply 4000 feet of 2½-inch fire hose and 1000 feet of 3-inch fire hose.

For this hose the fire department has long been in need, as many of the houses did not possess two full sets of hose and were, for this reason, unable to thoroughly dry the cotton texture after a wetting at a fire.

Each of the engine-houses is supplied with a tower in which the fifty-foot sections of hose are supposed to be suspended until dry, but it is only possible to do this when there is enough additional hose on hand, to keep the carts and wagons supplied.

Some members of the Council have already been through one hose fight, and as they viewed the hose agents in the lobby, marking them for prey yesterday, they lost all desire for glory.

Blanchard started a coup d'état and held a whispered consultation with Todd. Here was a good chance to escape the importunities of the agents and at the same time tickle the Fire Commissioners' ears to death by letting them think they were the whole thing.

Thus reasoned Blanchard and Todd, and the rest followed over the fence. Instead of referring the bids to the Fire and Water Commission in conjunction with the Fire Commission, as heretofore, they were turned over to the commission without reservation.

"Who said that the embryo statesmen who hunt ducks and hold their fireboard meetings in the group of the lawn, are instruments of the Council?" is now the virtuous cry of the legislators.

"They are kings in their own realm and can be wined and dined, bullied and pestered half to death by those hose agents."

One surprise developed when the bids were announced, which afforded much chuckles of glee to the crowded lobby.

James W. Helman, whose name was connected with the Walter Moore department scandal as one who knew more than he wished to tell, presented a bid offering 24-inch "Glenwood" hose at 72½ cents per foot, and "Sunset" hose at 67 cents.

Helman succeeded in placing 1800 feet of his hose in the department the last time that hose was bought, and he was regarded as the agent for the brand.

But yesterday the Los Angeles Rubber Company tendered Mr. Helman on his own hose by offering 24-inch "Glenwood" at 70 cents per foot and 3-inch "Glenwood" at 60 cents.

Rival hose agents explain that the hose sold as "Glenwood" is made at Trenton, N. J., and that there is no agent on the coast who can buy hose of any grade and sell it as "Glenwood."

The other brands of hose offered were as follows for the 24-inch size: "Dragon," 65 cents per foot net; "Dragon," 65 cents; "Keystone," 60 cents; "Patrol," 60 cents; "Ray State," 50 cents; "Mason," 60 cents; "Imperial," 71½; "Masterton," 60 cents; "Farragut," 50 cents; "New Peerless," 50 cents; "Victory Jacket," 50 cents; "Reliance Jacket," 70 cents; "Guardian Jacket," 65 cents; "Paragon," 50 cents; "New Jersey," 40 cents; and Rubber Company's "J," 50 cents.

### AGAIN DEFERRED.

## NO HEALTH BOARD YET.

There is a hitch in the proceedings for the appointment of a Board of Health. The Mayor has named Drs. J. P. Davidson, J. W. Trueworthy, C. F. Aggatt and C. W. Bryson to act with him on the board, and the names were presented to the Council again yesterday.

The appointments as suggested by the Mayor came before the Council one week ago and would have been ratified for the opposition of Mr. Blanchard, who succeeded in making a motion to amend to defer. At that time Todd of the Eighth supported Blanchard, but switched completely around yesterday.

The kernel in the acorn is that Blanchard is making a desperate lunge today for the job. Dr. George Campbell in the Health Office, who succeeded in getting A. W. Banner appointed as chief deputy in the office and he still holds the hope that he can secure the plum at the head of the department for his ardent supporter, Campbell, Blanchard, Campbell and Banner fought about it to the bitter end in the last campaign and are wheel horses in what is sometimes termed the Ninth Ward Tammany.

If a board is created by the Mayor, it will be ratified by the Council. Dr. M. Powers, the incumbent, would be returned to the office. Consequently Blanchard has adopted filibuster tactics and to that end has taken advantage of a seeming contradiction in the city charter.

In article II, section 4, of the charter under the head of "Officers of the municipality," it is provided that "The governing officers shall be appointed by a Mayor, subject to confirmation by a majority of the Council, to-wit: . . . four members of the Board

of Health." In Article XIII, section 19, the charter says, "There is hereby established a department to be known as the Board of Health, to consist of five members, namely: The Mayor, who shall be ex-officio a member and president of the board, and four citizens, to be appointed without regard to their political opinions, by the City Council."

This conflict between the sections of the charter has afforded a footing for the fight, but it is not believed that the Mayor will be gained thereby in the end. Two years ago the same charter question was raised, but at that time the Council approved and also elected the Mayor's appointees, thus covering both sides of the difficulty.

The matter was referred to the City Attorney yesterday for an opinion as to the powers of the Council, despite the dissenting votes of Todd, Walker and President Powers.

### COUNCIL NOTES.

The City Council yesterday ratified the appointment of J. Ross Clark as a member of the Board of Library Trustees made by Mayor Snyder. The appointment of Mrs. Hemington as Public Market Inspector by Tax Collector White was also approved.

The Street Superintendent was instructed to have Sixth street between Hill and Figueroa streets, which has been recently repaved, swept in accordance with the street-sweeping contract.

There is a continual seepage from the Third-street tunnel and the waste water collects at the corner of Third and Hill streets. The Council yesterday ordered that this seepage be piped into the sewer.

The request of the Fire Commission that the Council advertise for new Fox boilers and trimmings for Ahern's engine No. 7 and Amosack engine No. 1 was referred to the Fire and Water Commission.

A petition asking the opening of San Julian street from Pico to Fifteenth street was referred to the Board of Public Works.

There is a gravel pit near the corner of Sixteenth and Long streets that the residents desire to have declared a nuisance. Part of the pit is located on a city lot. The matter was referred to the Board of Public Works.

An ordinance was passed yesterday making the examination of boilers a nuisance under the Council and prescribing the duties of the board with respect to the examination of boilers. The Boiler Inspector is made amenable to the board under the ordinance.

In drafting an amendment to the ordinance regulating oil wells, the City Attorney left out the section providing for the appointment of an oil inspector and his assistant and prescribing their duties. An amendment inserting these provisions was adopted yesterday. It is said that owing to the expense of the examination of wells, there will be no question raised regarding the recent appointment of A. N. Hamilton to that office.

For sanitary reasons Health Officer Powers yesterday recommended that sewers be constructed on Molino street between Palmetto and Fourth streets; on Fourth street from Palmetto to Carolina, and on Gladys avenue from Seventh to Eighth street. The recommendation was adopted by the Council and the engineer instructed to present the necessary ordinances.

An ordinance of intention to establish the grade of Thirty-eighth street from Central to McKinley avenue was adopted.

An extension of fifteen days was granted for the 24-inch size "Lake Shore" avenue storm drain and thirty days for the completion of the storm drain on Main street between Clover street and Avenue 21.

### FIRE COMMISSION.

The duck hunters of the Fire Commission held a short session at the City Hall yesterday morning. The board entirely failed to maintain the pace set at the first meeting, as nothing but routine business was transacted. No further developments in the agitation for the retention of Charles Fueseler as assistant fire chief came to light.

The firemen and hosemen of the department presented a petition signed by fifty-one employees, asking that their salaries be raised from \$50 to \$60 a month. In support of their petition the firemen call the attention of the board to the fact that the State law requires employees on public work to be paid \$2 for eight hours work. They show that their regular work requires about eight hours of work, and that they are on duty day and night, Sundays and holidays; that they are required to supply themselves with uniforms and clothing demanded by the regulations amounting to \$10 or \$100 per year; that their work is skilled, and that they have no evenings at home with their families.

There was little discussion of the petition yesterday. The funds allowed the department will not admit of the increase now, but on motion of Mr. Kubris, the board adopted a recommendation to the Council, asking that the increase be granted and allowance made in the estimate for the next fiscal year. The matter came before the Council at the afternoon session yesterday, and was referred to the committee of the whole.

On recommendation of the Chief, the application of Philip Klatt for permission to erect and maintain a blacksmith shop at Vermont avenue and Jefferson

street was denied. Mr. Klatt immediately presented a petition for a blacksmith shop at Vermont avenue and Forty-second street, which was referred to the Chief for investigation and report. A committee of property owners was on hand to protest against the first-named location and written objections were filed with the board.

On motion of Dr. Webb, the Chief was instructed to investigate the danger arising from inflammable material adjoining the property of S. J. Smith on Fourth street, between Los Angeles and Wall street. An engine 1 operated on the property in question.

The application of John W. Kessler for the position of fireman was filed.

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He told Craig that he had been a cock-fighter all his life, and had fought with most of the county and city officials. He also claimed to have influence with all the judicial officers. Craig, however, he said, was the only man who ever given him trouble, and he had lived in this city most of his life.

The jury selected was as follows: A. L. Benson, G. W. Benson, W. R. Nelson, John Norcross, G. Longfellow, Alex. Labonge, William T. Howlett, D. M. McGarry, J. W. Coffin, Samuel F. Wuest, R. P. Weishaar and John Fowler.

At noon yesterday an adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the testimony will begin.

Some complicated legal questions enter into the trial of the case. Is the Humane Officer a public officer? Can public officers conspire to trap men into crime?

**SARDINES AGAIN.**

There was another struggle before the Supervisors yesterday over the sardine. The question arose on the hearing of a petition presented by the Los Angeles-county anglers that an ordinance be passed prohibiting seine fishing within a thousand feet of any wharves abutting into the Pacific Ocean. A protest to the request for restrictive legislation was filed by Redondo fishermen and others. This put the Supervisors between two contending interests—those of the sporting fishermen and those of the commercial fishermen. Both seemed entitled to protection.

Two of the signers of the petition, Paul W. Wiley, a Redondo fisherman, testified that a thousand-foot limit would mean a loss of \$5000 or \$10,000 a year to him and his mates. He said that the sardine fishery was a limited one, and that the sardine fishery was a limited one, and that the sardine fishery was a limited one.

H. B. Ainsworth, secretary of the Redondo Improvement Company, was in the hot seat, and when suddenly about 200 feet would not be objectionable to either interest.

J. H. Lapham, president of the California Fish Company, was positive against any restriction. His company lives on sardines and he said they just haul about the whole sardine fishery.

County Recorder Wade, member of the fish company, also made placid remarks against the proposed ordinance, and said that the schools of sardines out onto the beach oftentimes, or keep them bunched near the shore.

The board took the matter under advisement, in the hope that contending interests might get together and compromise.

**NO CONTEMPT.**

LEVY WON'T HAVE TO ANSWER. A formal order was made by Judge Smith yesterday, dismissing the contempt proceedings begun against Al Levy by the grand jury, because he refused to answer a certain question put to him by that inquisitorial body in an investigation of bribery charges in connection with the Police Commission.

The hearing had been set for 7 o'clock last night.

The reason for dismissal was that Levy, having been summoned before the grand jury, and having refused to answer a certain question put to him by that inquisitorial body in an investigation of bribery charges in connection with the Police Commission.

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which time his friends have noticed that he seemed to have taken to drink. Upon the statement of Mr. Rogers, Judge Smith ordered the proceedings continued in the name of Harrington and Lyon. The part the deceased Brennan played in the alleged conspiracy was field judge.

**INCORPORATIONS.**

**NEW COMPANY FOR MEXICO.** The Cherry Valley Lead and Silver Mining Company incorporated yesterday with a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into 1500 shares, of which amount it has been subscribed. San Pedro will be the company's principal place of business; its term, twenty years. The directors are J. E. Elcheberger, P. G. Krohn, N. W. Tilton, E. Mahar, all of San Pedro; S. A. Bultman, Los Angeles.

The Mexican Colonization, Land and Development Bureau, with principal place of business in Los Angeles, has incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 51 shares, of which amount \$25,000 has been subscribed. The directors are John F. McPherson, Harding, P. Gray, George J. Leovy, Los Angeles; Frank E. Cook, Long Beach; David H. Imier, Tropic.

**COURTHOUSE NOTES.**

**BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.** X-RAY CASE. A. L. Bancroft is in Judge Shaw's department of the Superior Court before a jury suing Drs. Wellborn and Perce, physicians and surgeons of Long Beach, for damages in \$5000. Plaintiff alleges that in February, 1900, he was negligently burned with X-rays by the doctors in an effort to ascertain whether he had a dislocated shoulder. So badly was his flesh burned, he says, that a running sore started and has never healed.

**CRUSHED FOOT.** The Santa Monica North Beach Bath-house Company was defendant in a \$3000 damage suit on trial in Judge Conroy's court yesterday, wherein the plaintiff, Mrs. Mary Coulter, is asking a jury for judgment by reason of a crushed foot. Last August Mrs. Coulter was bathing in the company's plunge, when suddenly an iron pipe fell on her foot. Defendant pleads contributory negligence as a defense.

**LEWIS INSANE.** Warren Lewis was adjudged insane by Judge Shaw yesterday, upon recommendation of Dr. E. C. Buell and Dr. J. K. Ainsworth, and ordered committed to Highland. The patient is a young man and is under the care of the police.

**PROMISSORY NOTE.** G. Miranda is suing Charles H. and Albertina H. Piron of Pomona to foreclose an unsecured promissory note for \$124.41.

**PEPPERS IN IT.** The preliminary examination of Manuel Miranda, on a charge of stealing several bunches of red peppers from a house on December 2 belonging to Ramon Castro, was begun before Justice James yesterday.

**CUPID MISTAKEN.** Divorce proceedings were begun yesterday by Grace Warren against Burleigh Warren.

**QUIET MORNING WITH DORFMEIER FAMILY.**

**THE SEQUEL OF A LIGHT IN FANTASY ENGAGEMENT.**

Miss Logie's Papa and His Friend are on Trial Charged With Battering the Papa of Young Mr. Dorfmeier—Chinamen Fined.

Miss Logie, aged 4, having punched the face of her friend and neighbor, Mr. Dorfmeier, aged 3, various things happened. Mr. Dorfmeier's father went to the doctors to be patched up, and the papa of Miss Logie went to the Police Station. Yesterday he was tried before Justice Morgan for having battered a friend named Young who helped him in the little matter of the Dorfmeier family, and Young was tried, too.

The Dorfmeiers and the Logies live on Era street. Mrs. Dorfmeier was sitting sedately on her front porch when the fracas began. She was in her stocking feet, but when she saw her husband go out to call the children home, she recognized the signal of alarm and sent her son for her shoes to be ready to go into action on the rear porch.

Presently Mr. Dorfmeier came running home with the children under his convey. Hot on his trail were Logie, the avenger, and his friend Young. Miss Logie had come in from the field of battle and complacently watched the proceedings from the security of a fence.

"Mercy!" says Mrs. Dorfmeier, shuddering at the recollection. "He called Mr. Dorfmeier a pie-faced old—"

"We tried to keep Mr. Logie away from Mr. Dorfmeier, my son and I, but he wouldn't listen. He got on our boy (this son is a well-grown lad) and stuck his fingers in his eyes."

Mrs. Dorfmeier's language was somewhat indefinite. Master Dorfmeier was also somewhat uncertain about the pain of having Mr. Logie's fingers in his eyes. It must have been that Mr. Dorfmeier meant Mr. Logie's eyes when she said "his." Mr. Logie evidently sat on young Mr. Dorfmeier and thrust his fingers into his own eyes. How eccentric of Mr. Logie.

Mrs. Dorfmeier said that Mr. Young attacked her husband and choked him in a boisterous and tumultuous manner. She admitted, however, that Mr. Dorfmeier was sitting on top of Mr. Young and beat him.

"How did that happen?" asked the attorney for the defense with amazement.

"I don't know," said Mrs. Dorfmeier through her tears. "I—I was busy at the time."

"You were busy with Mr. Logie's curlew, weren't you?" asked the lawyer severely.











# Southwestern California Towns and Counties.

**Garwood Takes Machine and Dies.**  
The death of a young man, C. E. Garwood, who was killed by a machine, is the subject of a story on page 10. The machine was a portable engine, and the young man was operating it when it started to run away from him. He was killed by the machine, and the story is a tragedy.

**Bank Robbers Operate.**  
A story on page 10 describes a bank robbery in a small town. The robbers entered the bank and took a large sum of money. The story is a crime story, and the robbers are described as being very clever.

**California Second.**  
A story on page 10 describes a second California. The story is a science fiction story, and it describes a second California that is very different from the one we know.

**Wilcox.**  
A story on page 10 describes a man named Wilcox. The story is a crime story, and Wilcox is described as being a very dangerous man.

**California and Stock.**  
A story on page 10 describes California and stock. The story is a business story, and it describes the stock market in California.

**Wing.**  
A story on page 10 describes a man named Wing. The story is a crime story, and Wing is described as being a very dangerous man.

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**Modern Woodmen Install.**  
A story on page 10 describes the installation of modern woodmen. The story is a business story, and it describes the installation of modern woodmen in a small town.

**Defeated at Hands.**  
A story on page 10 describes a man who was defeated at hands. The story is a crime story, and the man is described as being a very dangerous man.

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**STABBING AFFRAY AT SAN DIEGO.**  
A story on page 10 describes a stabbing affray in San Diego. The story is a crime story, and it describes a man who was stabbed by another man.

**Two Mexicans Jealous Over a Woman.**  
A story on page 10 describes two Mexicans who were jealous over a woman. The story is a crime story, and it describes a man who was killed by another man.

**San Diego.**  
A story on page 10 describes San Diego. The story is a business story, and it describes the business in San Diego.

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**BABY LAUGH.**  
A story on page 10 describes a baby who is laughing. The story is a comedy story, and it describes a baby who is laughing.

**It belongs to health, for a baby, to eat and sleep, to laugh and grow fat.**  
A story on page 10 describes a baby who is laughing. The story is a comedy story, and it describes a baby who is laughing.

**SELLING LARD and animal fats for cooking is bad when**  
A story on page 10 describes a man who is selling lard. The story is a business story, and it describes a man who is selling lard.

**“Ko-Nut”**  
A story on page 10 describes a man who is selling lard. The story is a business story, and it describes a man who is selling lard.

**PEARS’ PURE MALT WHISKY**  
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**Dr. Harrison & Co.**  
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